

Declarative

[noun] | [na-adjective] + **だ** (positive)
 [noun] | [na-adjective] + **だった** (past)
 [noun] | [na-adjective] + **じゃない** (negative)
 [noun] | [na-adjective] + **じゃなかった** (past negative)
 Makes noun more declarative.

Na-Adjective

[na-adjective] + **な** + noun (positive)
 [na-adjective] + **だった** + noun (past)
 [na-adjective] + **じゃない** + noun (negative)
 [na-adjective] + **じゃなかった** + noun (past negative)
 Behaves like nouns except can be used as above.

Classifying Verbs

Does not end in iru/eru >> u-verb
 Ends in iru/eru >> ru-verb (with some exceptions)

ru-Verbs

[ru-verb] **る** + **ない** + noun (negative)
 [ru-verb] **る** + **た** + noun (past)
 [ru-verb] **る** + **なかった** noun (past negative)

を [noun] + **を** + ... (direct object)

Signifies that the word is the direct object of the verb.

- ! When you use **する** with the direct object, this is not needed.
- ! You can use **を** with places (e.g run through expressway/across bridge/ aimlessly walk through town)

に [noun] + **に** + ... (target particle)

Specifies that the word is the target of the verb. Verb does something **toward** the object (not from)..

- ! The target of any motion verb is specified by **に**
- ! The location of an object is defined as the target of an existence verb (いる, ある).. Also meeting (会った).
 いい友達に会った
- ! Time is also a common target.
 先週に図書館に行った。

へ [noun] + **へ** + ... (directional particle)

Setting out toward the direction of a target (vague) (might not necessarily end up there). Only used with verbs that have a physical direction.

- ! The target can be an abstract concept.

で [context] + **で** + ... (contextual particle)

Specifies context by which action occurs ("by way of").

は [topic] + **は** + ... (introduce topic)

も [topic] + **も** + ... (inclusive topic)

が [topic] + **が** + ... (identifier topic)

In answer to silent question, property of something, used when identifying something (with question).

i-Adjective

[i-adjective] **い** + noun (positive)
 [i-adjective] **じゃ** + **かった** + noun (past)
 [i-adjective] **じゃ** + **くない** + noun (negative)
 [i-adjective] **じゃ** + **くなかった** + noun (past negative)
 ! いい, よかった, よくない, よくなかった
 ! かつこいい, かつこよかった, かつこよくない, かつこよくなかった

u-Verbs

[ru-verb] **う** + **ない** (negative)

Past tense conjugations for u-verbs			
Ending	Non-Past	changes to...	Past
す	話 す	す→した	話 した
く ぐ	書 く 泳 ぐ	く→いた ぐ→いた	書 いた 泳 いた
む ぶ ぬ	噛 む 遊 ぶ 死 ぬ	む→んだ ぶ→んだ ぬ→んだ	噛 んだ 遊 んだ 死 んだ
る う つ	切 る 買 う 持 つ	る→った う→った つ→った	切 った 買 った 持 った

Exceptions

Non-Past	Past
する	した
くる	きた
行く	行った*

[ru-verb] **る** + **なかった** noun (past negative)

When Location is Topic

You can add the topic particle to a location with a verb particle. E.g:

には, にも

と [context] + **と** + ... (with)

Specifies who an action was done with (e.g talk with, meet with)

Transitive/Intransitive

Transitive: 入れる、落とす (used with を)

Intransitive: 入る、落ちる (used with が/は)

Intransitive verbs do not act on an object (it's passive), so you can't use を.

と [noun] + と + ... (inclusive particle)

Combines two or more nouns in the meaning of 'and'.

や [noun] + や + ... (vague listing particle)

Combines **one** or more nouns, but with an emphasised vagueness ("things like").

とか [noun] + とか + ... (vague listing particle)

Means the same as や but is slightly more colloquial.

の [noun] + の + [noun] ... (possessive particle)

Something of something, in that order.

! You can omit the noun being modified when it's implicit by context.

ボブの_だ (It's Bob's)

! In this usage, the no essentially becomes the noun itself, a generic noun. (replaces koto or mono)

白いのは、可愛い、Equivalent to:

白い物は、可愛い

Adverbs

I-adjectives: Substitute い with く

早い » 早く

Na-adjectives: Attach target particle, に

きれい » きれいに

Usage [Adverb] + [Verb]

早く食べた、部屋をきれいにした

Adverbs not derived from adjectives:

全然(ぜんぜん)、たくさん

To go or come to do X

The stem form of the verb is used with the target particle に or directional particle, へ with either 行く or 来る. E.g:

映画を見に行く

昨日、友達が遊びへきた

Linking Nouns

You can string together nouns if they have been conjugated, so they are treated as adjectives modifying the following noun. Otherwise, nouns can be strung together to form new nouns if they are not modifying each other (e.g International Education Center).

Subordinate Verb Clauses

You can use a verb clause as an adjective, like you could a conjugated noun. E.g:

先週に映画を見た人は誰？

もの (物): Generic 'thing'

白い物は、可愛い

こと (事): Generic 'event'

授業に行くことを忘れた

Explanatory の

[clause] + の (だ) or んだ

Explaining the reason for something, or, with inflection, asking a question.

今日は忙しいの (だ)

今日は忙しいの？

When used with unconjugated nouns or adjectives, な must be used to distinguish it from the possessive particle.

[noun] + なの(だ) or なんだ

This grammar form can be conjugated itself using normal declarative rules.

Verb Stem

Ru-verbs: remove the る

食べる » 食べ

U-verbs: u-sound to i-sound

泳ぐ » 泳ぎ

Exceptions: する » し、くる » き

Polite Form

[stem form] + ます (positive)

[stem form] + ません (negative)

[stem form] + ました (past)

[stem form] + ませんでした (past negative)

OR, if the sentence doesn't end in a verb, add です or でした to the end of a sentence (not an alternative to the declarative).

Question Subclause with か

Attach か to a sub-clause to make it a question.

昨日何を食べたか忘れた

彼は何を言ったかわからない

To emphasise this as a “whether or not” question, use どうか, e.g:

先生が学校に行ったかどうか知らない

Or you could use both alternatives:

先生が学校に行ったか行かなかったかわからない

どいうか : Somehow or other

誰か : Someone

何か : Something

いつか : Sometime

どこか : Somewhere

どれか : A certain one from many

These are nouns (か is not the particle but part of the Word). The same words with an inclusive meaning:

誰も : Everybody/Nobody

何も : Nothing (Negative only)

いつも : Always

どこも : Everywhere

どれも : Any and all

誰でも : Anybody

何でも : Anything

いつでも : Anytime

どこでも : Anywhere

どれでも : Whichever